

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Nicholas Longworth

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO



Seventy-Second Congress First Session

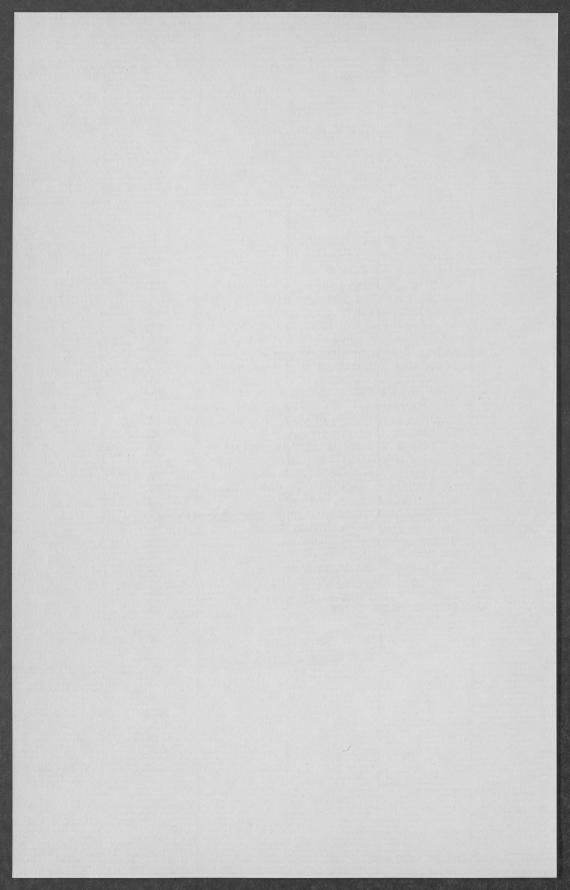


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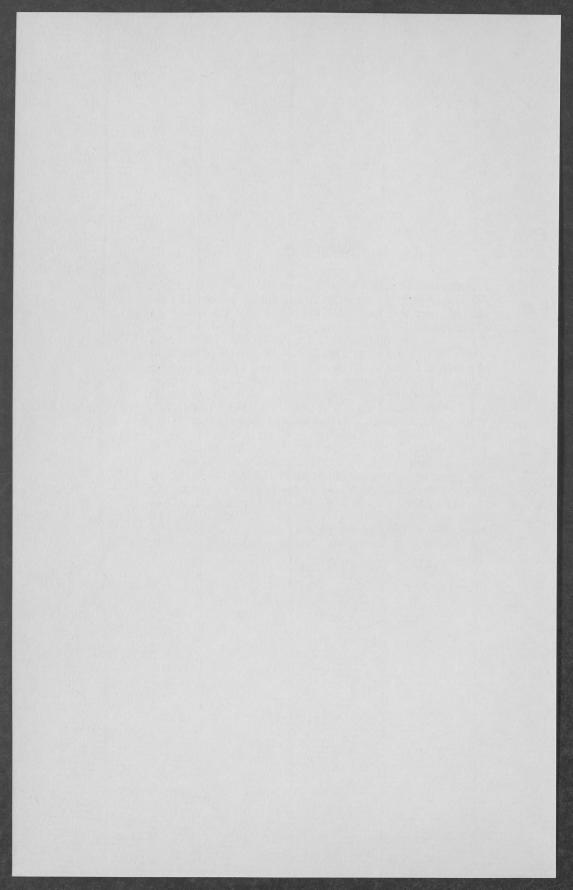
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Biography

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 5, 1869; attended the Franklin School in Cincinnati, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1891: spent one year at Harvard Law School, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1894; was admitted to the bar in 1894 and commenced practice in Cincinnati, Ohio; member of the Board of Education of Cincinnati in 1898; member of the State house of representatives in 1899 and 1900; served in the State senate 1901-1903; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses (March 4, 1903-March 3, 1913); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1912 to the Sixty-third Congress; elected to the Sixty-fourth and to the eight succeeding Congresses, and served from March 4, 1915, until his death; served as Republican majority floor leader during the Sixty-eighth Congress, and as Speaker of the House of Representatives during the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses; died in Aiken, S. C., April 9, 1931; interment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.



In the House of Representatives

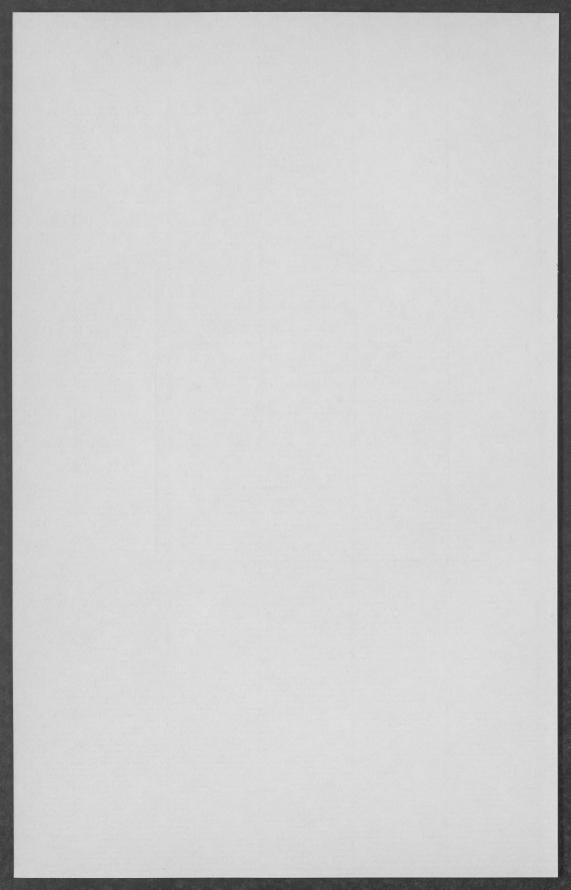
TUESDAY, May 24, 1932.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

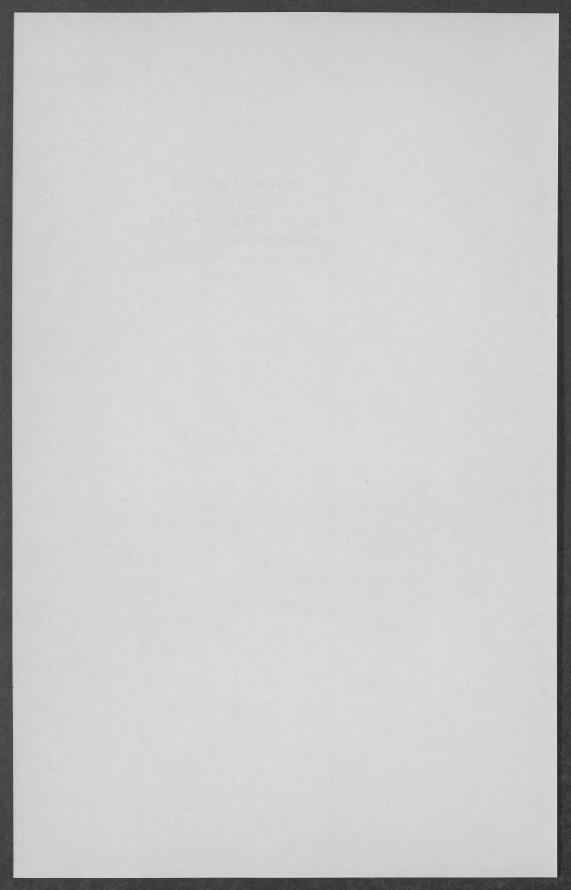
Resolved, That on Wednesday, May 25, 1932, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials under the provisions of clause 40a of Rule XI. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall be given the privilege of extending their remarks in the Congressional Record. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Speaker shall call the House to order.

The resolution was agreed to.



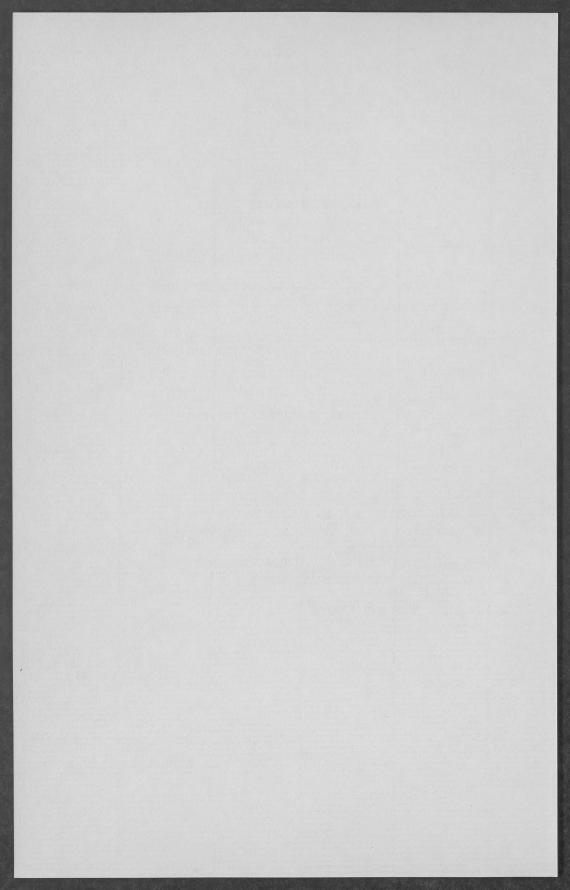
Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Sebenty-second Congress First Session



Order of Exercises

Prelude, sacred selections (11.30 to 12)— United States Navy Band Orchestra
Presiding Officer— The Speaker of the House of Representatives
InvocationThe Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery
String quartette—Andante Cantabile (Tschaikowsky) United States Navy Band Orchestra
Scripture reading and prayerThe Chaplain
Roll of deceased Members— The Clerk of the House of Representatives
Devotional silence
Tenor solo—There is no death (O'Hara)Ross Farrar Robt. L. Feuerstein, Accompanist
AddressHon. Scott Leavitt (Representative from the State of Montana)
Baritone solo—Farewell (Russell)Leonard Davis Robt. L. Feuerstein, Accompanist
AddressHon. William B. Bankhead (Representative from the State of Alabama)
Cornet solo—Abide with MeJohn Walker United States Navy Band Orchestra
BenedictionThe Chaplain



Nicholas Longworth

Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1932.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. John N. Garner, presided.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., invoked the divine blessing:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy holy spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy holy name. May the words of our lips and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

The string quartette of the United States Navy Band Orchestra rendered "Andante Cantabile," by Tschaikowsky.

SCRIPTURE READING AND PRAYER

Scripture reading and prayer by the Chaplain, Rév. James Shera Montgomery, D. D.

Almighty God, separated from the toils of the day may this hour be a dedication. Make Thy Holy Spirit a minister and a messenger of love and faith. Our hearts are one; they express the sorrow of our fellow countrymen. Do Thou remember those, Blessed Lord, who are in the valley of affliction. In its hush and silence may they catch the floating notes

wafted from the highlands of the upper world. Oh, be the melody for the dirge, the sweetness for the cup, and the strength for the weary. In our losses, hear us, O most merciful Father. With us the joys and the fellowships of time have been swept away. The dreams of the past struggle for expression; but as they are inspired from the passing scenes of life, they can never be fulfilled. O God, we would share again the changeless love of the unforgotten days. In the ages to come, beyond the menace and the mystery of mortality, we shall meet again—unafraid, conscious that our souls are becoming vaster and holier in the presence of the infinite God of man. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Three fishers went sailing out into the west—
Out into the west as the sun went down;
Each thought of the woman who loved him the best,
And the children stood watching them out of the town;
For men must work, and women must weep;
And there's little to earn, and many to keep,
Though the harbor bar be moaning.

Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower,
And trimmed the lamps as the sun went down;
And they looked at the squall, and they looked at the shower,

And the rack it came rolling up, ragged and brown; But men must work, and women must weep, Though storms be sudden, and waters deep, And the harbor bar be moaning.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands
In the morning gleam as the tide went down,
And the women are watching and wringing their hands,
For those who will never come back to the town;
For men must work, and women must weep—
And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep—
And good-by to the bar and its moaning.

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As I stand by the cross on the lone mountain's crest Looking toward the ultimate sea, In the gloom of the mountain a ship lies at rest, And one sails away from the lea. One spreads its white sails on a far-reaching track, With pennant and sheet flowing free, One hides in the shadows with sails laid aback, The ship that is waiting for me. But, lo, in the distance the clouds break away; The Gate's glowing portals I see; And I hear from the outgoing ship in the bay The song of the sailors in glee. So I think of the luminous footsteps That bore them o'er dark Galilee, And I wait for the signal to go to the shore, To the ship that is waiting for me.

Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me; bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's. The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed. He made known His ways unto Moses, His acts unto the children of Israel. The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide; neither will He keep His anger forever. He hath not dealt with us after our sins; nor rewarded us according to our iniquities. For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is His mercy toward them that fear Him. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him. For He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are

dust. As for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him and His righteousness unto children's children.

* * Bless the Lord, O my soul.

Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God; believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am there ye may be also.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

The reading clerk of the House, Mr. Patrick J. Haltigan, read the roll of deceased Senators and Representatives as follows:

Dwight Whitney Morrow, Senator from the State of New Jersey.—Diplomat; lawyer; ambassador to Mexico; delegate to the Pan American Conference, 1928; delegate to the naval conference, London, England, 1930; member of various State commissions; chairman President's Aircraft Board, 1925; awarded distinguished-service medal 1919 by General Pershing; elected a member of the United States Senate November 4, 1930. Died October 5, 1931.

THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, Senator from the State of Arkansas.—Lawyer; prosecuting attorney for the second judicial district of Arkansas; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses; twice elected to the United States Senate. Died November 6, 1931.

- WILLIAM JULIUS HARRIS, Senator from the State of Georgia.—Banker; member of State senate in 1911 and 1912; chairman Democratic State Committee in 1912 and 1913; Director of the United States Census Bureau; Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Chairman of Federal Trade Commission; elected to the United States Senate for three terms. Died April 18, 1932.
- Henry Allen Cooper, Representative from the First Congressional District of Wisconsin.—District attorney; State senator; delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1884, 1908, and 1924; Member of the Fifty-third and the twelve succeeding Congresses; reelected to the Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died March 1, 1931.
- James Benjamin Aswell, Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana.—School-teacher; State institution conductor; president of the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute; State superintendent of education; president Louisiana State Normal College; Member of the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress. Died March 16, 1931.
- NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Representative from the First Congressional District of Ohio.—Member of the board of education of Cincinnati; State representative; State senator; Member of the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses and of the Sixty-fourth and each succeeding Congress; majority floor leader; three times elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Died April 9, 1931.
- MATTHEW VINCENT O'MALLEY, Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of New York.—Business man; member Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Member of the Seventy-second Congress. Died May 26, 1931.

- CHARLES ANTHONY MOONEY, Representative from the Twentieth Congressional District of Ohio.—Insurance broker; member of the State senate; delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1920 and 1924; Member of the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses. Died May 29, 1931.
- GEORGE SCOTT GRAHAM, Representative from the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—Lawyer; member of the City Council of Philadelphia; district attorney; professor of criminal law in the University of Pennsylvania; delegate to the Republican National Convention 1892 and 1924; Member of the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress; chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Died July 4, 1931.
- CHARLES GORDON EDWARDS, Representative from the First Congressional District of Georgia.—Farmer; lawyer; member State militia; president of the Savannah Board of Trade; member of the Savannah Harbor Commission; Member of the Sixtieth and the four succeeding Congresses; also Sixty-ninth and each succeeding Congress. Died July 13, 1931.
- BIRD J. VINCENT, Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Michigan.—Lawyer; assistant prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County; prosecuting attorney; served 10 months in France during World War as first lieutenant of the Sixth Train Headquarters and in the Three hundred and second Train Headquarters; city attorney of Saginaw; Member of the Sixty-eighth and each succeeding Congress. Died July 18, 1931.
- Samuel Collier Major, Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri.—Lawyer; prosecuting attorney; State senator; Member of the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-second Congresses. Died July 28, 1931.

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- ERNEST ROBINSON ACKERMAN, Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey.—Manufacturer; member of the Common Council of Plainfield; presidential elector; State senator; president of the State senate; delegate Republican National Convention in 1908 and 1916; member board of trustees of Rutgers College and the State board of education; Member of the Sixty-sixth and each succeeding Congress. Died October 18, 1931.
- FLETCHER HALE, Representative from the First Congressional District of New Hampshire.—City solicitor of Laconia; solicitor of Belknap County; lawyer; chairman board of education; delegate to State constitutional convention; State tax commissioner; Member of the Sixty-ninth and each succeeding Congress. Died October 22, 1931.
- HARRY MCLEARY WURZBACH, Representative from the Fourteenth Congressional District of Texas.—Recruited and served as private in Company F, First Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War; lawyer; prosecuting attorney and judge of Guadalupe County; delegate at large from Texas to the Republican National Convention, 1924; Member of the Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died November 6, 1931.
- Percy Edwards Quin, Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Mississippi.—School-teacher; lawyer; delegate to Democratic State conventions, 1899 and 1912; member State house of representatives; Member of the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress. Died February 4, 1932.
- Samuel Rutherford, Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia.—Lawyer; three times mayor of Forsyth; solicitor of city court; member of State house of representatives three terms; State

senator; Member of the Sixty-ninth and each succeeding Congress. Died February 4, 1932.

ALBERT HENRY VESTAL, Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana.—School-teacher; prosecuting attorney of the fiftieth judicial circuit, 1900-1904; elected to the Sixty-fifth and each succeeding Congress. Died April 1, 1932.

EDWARD McMath Beers, Representative from the Eighteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—Bank director; delegate to the Republican State convention in 1898; mayor of Mount Union, Pa., 1910–1914; associate judge of Huntingdon County, 1914–1923; elected to Sixty-eighth and each succeeding Congress. Died April 21, 1932.

Mrs. Wingo, a Representative from the State of Arkansas, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

Then followed one minute of devotional silence. Mr. Ross Farrar sang "There Is no Death."

ADDRESS BY HON. SCOTT LEAVITT Representative from Montana

Mr. Speaker: Since that day, little more than a year ago, when on another occasion we met to pay affectionate tribute to colleagues of ours who had answered the roll call of eternity, nineteen others have arisen from their labors among us and have gone out, never to return. Just a moment ago we listened to the calling of their names. Silence,

and after each the placing of a flower. Our ears yearned, loath to abandon hope, but no familiar voice responded. And yet was there, indeed, no answer? Was not that silence like the quiet of a starry night, when all the winds are hushed? Was not that silence like the stillness we have known alone in the vastness of the mountains or far out upon the soundless, breathing sea, when the all-pervading solitude has formed within our souls those revealing words, "Be still and know that I am God"?

It is in such silence that we find our faith arising like the sword of Arthur, out of the morass of our doubt and ready to our hand.

It is in such silence that we comprehend the revelation of our faith to be truly "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

It is in such stillness that our trust is able to speak to us with a clear voice, and say surely, if a man die, yet shall he live again.

This memorial service, held in accordance with a reverent custom, falls in the midst of the bicentennial year especially set apart and dedicated in the hearts of the American people to the thought of George Washington. It is fitting then that we consider the lives and public work of our departed friends in that illumination.

They whose names we inscribe to-day in the Nation's pantheon form an illustrious company. Singly, in their diverse origins and in the varying degrees of struggle through which they attained the honor of here serving their people and their

country, they exemplified all the finest traditions of America's equality of opportunity. Collectively, in their steadfast devotion to the common good, in their united purpose to serve the public welfare without fear and without reproach, they furnish a reassuring fulfillment of that prayer of hope expressed by Washington a century and a half ago, when the stalwart builders of the Republic who had labored by his side in laying the foundations and in beginning the superstructure, one by one, laid down their working tools and went to their eternal rest, and he said:

Thus some of the pillars of the Revolution fall. Others are mouldering by insensible degrees. May our country never want props to support the glorious fabric.

Truly, those we commemorate to-day, in the character of their public service and in the quality of their manhood, were of that never-ending, never-failing succession of props, upholding in glory and in security the destiny of the Republic.

Jefferson said of Washington:

The whole of his character was in its mass perfect, in nothing bad, in a few things indifferent.

And we may in truth apply those words to these nineteen. It is not given to me to eulogize them individually. They stand together in the honor we would pay them, even as they mingled with us here. Joined thus are the veteran, who in many repeated elections received the acclaim and mandate of his people, and the neophyte, who stood but for a moment at the threshold and was gone.

Joined with them all is he who, laying his gavel down forever, descended from the Speaker's dais to stand among the rest. All a goodly, devoted company, which we and the Nation could ill afford to lose when the way was in anywise obscure!

Out of that association, which is the rare privilege and the greatest recompense of our service here, we learn to mark the true stature of men. We come thus to realize almost universally that when the white fire of truly national need blazes forth, the dross of sectionalism, of petty partisanship, of individual selfishness, is consumed, and pure gold is found in every character. In that pure gold we set the jewel of our remembrance.

Said Washington of the reputation of public men:

The good opinion of honest men, friends of freedom, and well-wishers of mankind, wherever they may be born or happen to reside, is the only kind of reputation a wise man would ever desire.

Of the triumph of principle he said:

In times of turbulence, when the passions are afloat, calm reason is swallowed up in the extremes to which measures are attempted to be carried; but when those subside, and its empire is resumed, the man who acts from principle, who pursues the path of truth, moderation, and justice, will regain his influence.

Regarding the placing of duty above popularity, his words were these:

Though I prize as I ought the good opinion of my fellow citizens, yet, if I know myself, I would not seek to retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue.

Of public duty in crisis times he said:

The hour is certainly come when party disputes and dissensions should subside, when every man, especially those in office, should, with hand and heart, pull the same way and with their whole strength.

Measure by that yardstick of the immortal Washington the lives and public service of these colleagues of ours, who labored here to complete and preserve the structure of human society which he founded. Observe how that yardstick emphasizes their high stature. And while we have it in our hands, recalling that never were sound props more greatly needed to "uphold the glorious fabric," let us measure ourselves.

So we approach now the final thought. It is not only that we speak in eulogy of the honored dead. We thus offer the poor comfort of our sympathy to those who mourn in those intimate recesses of the heart into which even the sincerest friendship can not fully go. Always on such occasions the thought recurs and is repeated that words, though winged with all of human sympathy, falter and fail. But I like, in this hallowed, bicentennial year of Washington, to think of those who have ceased to labor here, in this building where he laid the corner stone, as being still of his devoted company in the eternal service of our country.

Reason-

Said Washington on an occasion of sorrow—

Reason, religion, and philosophy teach us to submit; but it is time alone that can ameliorate the pangs of humanity and soften its woes. And on the thought of time I come finally to a parable which has to do with the vital part which such lives and public service as we now honor must ever have in the welfare of our people. It is a parable which comes to my mind whenever I see youth in training for usefulness, and when I ponder the end of lives devoted to good works.

I stood alone in the presence of the oldest living thing on all the earth, a towering sequoia tree in the midst of the California mountains. It was evening, and the shadows were those of a cathedral. For that tree age was not reckoned by years, nor only by centuries. Thousands of yearly cycles had passed over it in sunshine and in storm. Since it had come into being, the pyramids had arisen out of vast dreams of glory and the toil of slaves, and become the sepultures of forgotten kings. Persia, Babylon, and Greece had known glory and decay. The eagles of Rome had screamed at the gates of Jerusalem, and the Son of Man had died there on the cross that all men might have eternal life. The epoch of Roman power had passed like a shadow over the wheat. The ancient had given way to the medieval. The medieval had merged into that more modern day when a bold, inspired adventurer breasted unknown oceans and found a new world in which that great tree, already grown immeasurably old. arose in silence and majesty, still hidden on a distant and undiscovered coast.

Yet the giant sequoia lived on, and in its later years the day came when it, symbol of eternity

as it was, became embraced in the outstretched boundaries of the youngest of great nations, founded upon principles of justice and liberty even more eternal.

No other tree than the sequoia has more than a brief fraction of such a span of life. For ordinary trees a century or less brings the disintegration age. Their very sap comes to be the conveyer of disease. Fungus and rot attack them, and the winds lay them low. But overpassing them all, spanning the death of countless generations of lesser trees, that great sequoia has stood secure. Lightning could scar but never overthrow. Fire could but leave the mark of its passing, but not destroy.

So I sought the secret of its deathless age, and I recalled that in the place of such sap as flows in the veins of common trees the everlasting sequoia contains within itself an essence of such power

that it is its own preservative.

It is so with our Republic. The wisdom of its founders; the justice of its institutions; the devotion of its people, young and old; the divinity of its purpose; and, not least of all, the service, the character, the guiding example of such public men as these nineteen of hallowed memory-all these constitute that essence of preservation which, in the providence of God, shall forever flow in the living veins of our beloved country.

So we bid our colleagues who have gone on before us, farewell-in sorrow but with uplifted

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hearts. We mourn with their loved ones; and in bereavement we recall that, while all men must meet death somewhere on the way, these our colleagues were privileged to meet it on the open road, in the day of their service, with their honors full upon them. Generous, true friends every one, and very gallant gentlemen, who at the last were able to join voices with that other valiant spirit who sang:

Under the wide and starry sky, Dig the grave and let me lie. Glad did I live and gladly die And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me: Here he lies where he longed to be; Home is the sailor, home from the sea, And the hunter home from the hill.

Mr. Leonard Davis sang "Farewell."

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD Representative from Alabama

Mr. Speaker: Since the selection of the Seventy-second Congress three Senators and sixteen Representatives have been summoned by a very grim sergeant-at-arms to take their departure for another forum. We are here to pay our immemorial homage to our comrades who have gone away. Of necessity our eulogy must be composite and not individual.

If we were content to accept Cardinal Wolsey's unhappy lament, this ceremonial might well begin and end with his words:

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honors thick upon him; The third day comes a frost, a killing frost, And, when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a-ripening, nips his root, And then he falls, as I do.

To accept that bitter philosophy as a summary of life's achievements would make this an hour of despair—it would have us kneel at an altar devoid of the solace of assuring sacrament, whereas in its accepted spiritual significance it is an hour of triumph and reconsecration. We are here to honor men who honored themselves and the institutions of the Republic.

It appears to have become the popular fashion of late for Congress to be the target at which is aimed the bitter, if not vindictive, shaft of every calumny—the victim of every comedian's artless wit, the jibe and jest, indeed, of all that company of scribes who seem to have forgotten every kindly word in the vocabulary of praise.

We do not need to appeal to the living to vindicate the type of men who serve in the Congress of the United States. That this is, and has been, the training ground for many of our country's im-

former Members of Congress. We are content to abide the judgment of posterity on a roll call of the dead.

Let us for a moment take the measure of these men. Let us appraise the average background and environment that nurtured their youth, the ambitions which fired their manhood, the qualities of heart and mind which in the esteem of their fellow countrymen made them worthy to take station in that place where Clay and Calhoun and Webster and Lincoln had schooled their polemic genius "in a time remote."

The majority of them no doubt had their origin in plain places; out of a frugal and wholesome environment they grew. The common schools, the modest academies, the State university sheltered and inspired their younger ambitions to know more of this vast old world, of its men and measures, of its political philosophy and social institutions.

In maturer years the ambition for public service entered into their dreams, and it was given them to know that under our benign system of government, in the real lottery of life, there are no marked cards. That neither rank, nor pedigree, nor prerogative casts its sinister shadow across the thoroughfare of aspiration, and that the courageous man had a fair chance to cleave his way through all obstructions. Then the hard apprenticeship in the minor honors—the legislature, the

district attorneyship, responsible business executive. And yet always out yonder a little farther away the vision of the National Capitol.

But not quite yet; the preparation is not complete. The hustings is a hard taskmaster; the opponent will be inquisitorial and relentless. What, ambitious man, do you know of the Federal Government? How deeply have you acquainted yourself with the essence and interpretation of its Constitution? How learned are you in the origin of party principles and government and the intricacies of their application to existing controversies? What are the ordered processes of your reasoning that qualify you to engage in congressional debate? And then the yet more intense application in the school of practical politics, the formation of favorable factions, the arduous exactions of the campaign, and then victory and vindication.

It may be fairly stated then that it is no little thing to come into this Chamber with the confidence and approval of a great constituency, bearing a commission emblematic of their trust and their affection. How contemptible the creature who would deliberately degrade such noble credentials. How exceptional the number of those who have been guilty of betrayal.

Thus briefly prefaced in the abstract is the typical beginning of the service of our brethren, and we are assembled to-day for appropriate meditation upon their end.

In between are the brief or long and patient years of extended service. Theirs the effort to see to it that representative and constitutional government for a free people did not succumb, that equality of opportunity under the law should always survive; that the restraint of the mighty and the protection of the weak be a legal fact and not an academic fiction. Theirs to hold to the ancient faith of the founders—to preserve the old fidelities of policy, to revere the precedents honorably established—but likewise to pioneer in new fields of remedy and procedure when the old order grew archaic and unstable. And there lies one of the distressing problems of congressional service; to make decision to abandon an established tenet of policy honored during the reach of years, but now found inadequate to meet the evolution of events and the fickle currents of public opinion. It is no easy thing to remove "the ancient landmarks thy fathers have set." And neither is it a trivial thing to choose a safer outpost than the old fortress to be abandoned.

Verily these men loved America with an affection which "hoped, and endured, and was patient." Theirs was of that same type of devotion which inspired the noble apostrophe of Richelieu:

All things for France, Lo! My eternal maxim, The vital axle of the restless wheels Which bear me onFortunately it is not given to us to raise the iron curtain of the major mystery and see them wherever they are. But we may be permitted to surmise that they yet may make forensic war; that their disciplined and ingenuous faculties, though upon far nobler themes, may yet engage in challenge and reply; or having in that serener sphere put off the burden of issues joined make penance for their wasted words in this life below.

How gracious a thing it is that there are no limitations upon the reach or, indeed, the ecstacy of our imagination in the exploration of the realm of the spirit.

Accepting such license, is it impossible to conceive that our departed friends have carried to the elder statesmen late tidings of the state of the Union?

To Washington that in his bicentennial a grateful Republic of one hundred and twenty-five million souls pays every human homage to its first Commander in Chief. To Jefferson that the declaration and the bill of rights, twin children of his brain, are yet the torch and sanctuary of human freedom. To Jackson that his "by the eternals" courage yet fires the hearts of men. To Lincoln that dissolution of the Republic expired forever at Appomattox and that his martyrdom ultimately wrought the healing of the Nation. To Wilson that his league still lives and, though yet aloof from us, has held the confidence of the majority of mankind.

In the beginning, I said that this should be an hour of triumph. It is so because it is an hour of peace. Buried deep in the heart of those commemorative roses, for this day at least, are all ancient grudges, all petty political and partisan feuds. The cadences of the hymns here sung have borne away the clamant harshness of all factional pride. The very softness of the silence within the Chamber is more eloquent in its subtle eulogy than are the phrases coined in the frenzy of debate by the mental ingenuity of men.

There is no occasion in this hour of reverie and contemplation to wear an armor for defense, or to lay hold of the lance for attack, or to use our little measures of intrigue. We lay by the weapons of warfare and gird on the mantles of amity and reconciliation.

On this day, surrounded by the generous exaltation of these obsequies, how feeble a fiction is that space out there called the center aisle. Yesterday the symbol of separation, to-day it is obliterated by the actual consciousness that a mere party label is a miserable device with which to measure the merits of a man.

Others will pay individual tribute to our departed friends on the printed page of our memorial volume. Justification could be found for singling out the eminent and outstanding public services of our lamented and beloved Speaker, Nicholas Longworth; and yet, knowing him as we did, understanding the democracy of his nature,

if he could be consulted, he would say, "No; not that; no word of praise for me that might disparage the others. We were all yokefellows in a common service, trying to pull together the burdens of our office."

There come many disillusionments with this public life. The way of ambition is not the way of peace. Real attainments here do not come by the process of tranquillity and repose. The laborious route is filled with the hard stones of arduous labor, grinding details, petty and ofttimes discreditable jealousies, and disappointed aspirations.

But out of the welter of such strife and turmoil there comes to us all the one priceless compensation of real friendships, mutual confidence and respect. We held such sentiments toward all those gentlemen who have gone away. They have gone on an indefinite leave of absence, "on important business, the search of an answer to that question to which all the centuries have given no response: 'If a man die, shall he live again?'"

How can we find it in our hearts to believe that God will break faith with all the sons of men on the assurance of the words of Genesis:

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

We may with confidence and assurance accept the philosophy of a sentence from Ingalls's eulogy on Ben Hill, of Georgia:

MEMORIAL SERVICES

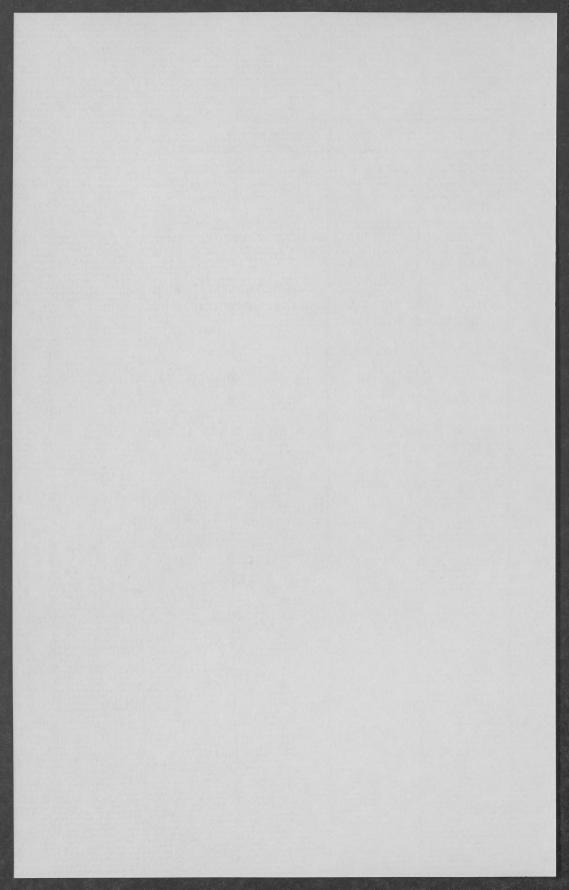
Every man's life is the center of a circle. Within its narrow confines he is potential; beyond he perishes. And if immortality be a splendid but delusive dream, if the incompleteness of every human career, even the longest and most fortunate, be not perfected and supplemented after its termination here, then he who fears to die should dread to live, for life would be a tragedy more desolate and inexplicable than death.

Mr. John Walker, accompanied by the United States Navy Band Orchestra, rendered a cornet solo, "Abide with me."

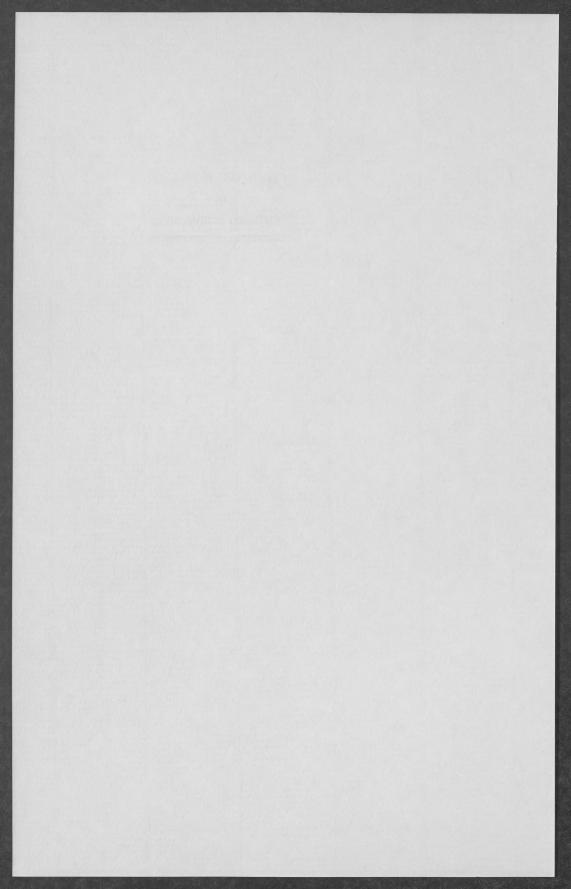
BENEDICTION

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pronounced the benediction:

And now may grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit abide with us and keep us always. Amen.



Memorial Addresses on Nicholas Longworth



Memorial Addresses

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Remarks by Representative Hollister Of Ohio

Mr. Speaker. I well know that there will be offered by various of my colleagues many eulogies of the late Speaker. All of them will be by Members of the House of Representatives who served with and under him. I shall add my tribute from the point of view of one who knew him only outside of his official life.

Though Nicholas Longworth was some years my senior, I can not remember when I did not know him. His home was near to mine in Cincinnati, and I well recall the admiration that I had, as a boy, for the attractive, debonair young man who had just been elected to Congress. As I grew older and came to know him better, I always looked forward to those times when he would come back to his home for extended stays between sessions of Congress, with intimate and interesting stories of the kaleidoscope of national figures and events.

When the late Speaker's sudden death came last spring, the whole community which had honored him for so many years by sending him to Washington, and which he had in turn honored by his career of ever-increasing service and prestige, joined with the Nation in its sorrow and in its desire to do honor to his memory. I myself

mourned the passing of a real friend.

When I was selected by my party to stand for the vacant seat of Nicholas Longworth I felt the honor keenly. It was more than being selected to run for Congress; it was being asked to succeed one of the great men of the Nation, and in this spirit, and with full knowledge of my own inadequacy, I entered the race. When my constituents saw fit to elect me, and I came, an ignorant neophyte, to Washington, it was the prestige and position which had been held by my distinguished predecessor which provided an open sesame to the friendship of my colleagues. I know well that it was because of their love for him that I was made particularly welcome in the Halls of Congress, and I am deeply appreciative.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH was one man in a thousand. He possessed in a higher degree than I have ever seen in anyone an ability to understand and appreciate his fellow man. Everyone who knew him, no matter how slightly, felt him a friend. His tact, his good fellowship, his humor were proverbial. He knew when to laugh and when to be solemn. He knew that while at times the importance of national and international affairs must naturally cause them to be treated with the utmost seriousness, he also knew that the great saving grace of this life is an ability to laugh with and at the fates; and he realized keenly that no man, be he ever so great, should take himself

too seriously. In this he typified an attitude which we should all cultivate, and when the call came was able "to greet the unseen with a cheer."

He was well educated, well read, quick and versatile in thought; and in addition he had a side to him which was not given to all to know. He had an unusual knowledge of and love for fine music, and many who knew him as a statesman or as a gay companion would have been surprised to see him staying up for hours late at night playing the violin with a group of musicians of the first rank and holding his own.

A fascinating figure has left his accustomed haunts, but the world is a more human and livable place because he lived in it.

Remarks by Representative Bess Of Ohio

Mr. Speaker: The passing of Nicholas Long-WORTH was for me a heartfelt personal loss. I esteemed him as an elder brother, a preceptor, and friend. I have heard that he was always willing to oblige the fledglings—the first-termers of Congress. Possibly, as a fellow townsman, he did more for me, and I am under many obligations to him for making smoother the rough spots. His advice was always unselfish.

It is a consolation that I showed my feeling for him during his lifetime. On one occasion, at a dinner given in his honor, I was invited also, and will read from my notes, luckily preserved, what I then said:

I am especially pleased to be here to join you in doing honor to my chief, Speaker Nicholas Longworth. He worthily fills the second highest position in the National Government. He has the respect of partisan foes as well as the affection of partisan friends. It is no small thing to guide the destiny of a House composed of four hundred and thirty-five Representatives eminent in their respective localities, men of decided individualities, and yet Nicholas Longworth does this and holds their general good will, because in all situations he is and remains the gentleman.

I rejoice that the custom is growing to give to the living flowers of speech and acclaim when they deserve them, and know of no one who better deserves such recognition than our fellow townsman, Nicholas Longworth. For he's a jolly good fellow.

Those last words, "For he's a jolly good fellow" may require some explanation, except to those who have experienced the charm of an evening with Longworth as host. Mr. Longworth was a lover of music—he rarely missed a good concert. He was a musician of great proficiency on the piano, violin, and organ. When at his ease among his intimates, he regaled his guests with song, story, and music, and there would ensue a "feast of reason and flow of soul," long to be remembered and cherished. He made friends easily and kept them.

He was a Member of the House of Representatives for thirteen terms and was elected for a fourteenth term. Those who served during the last three terms of Congress know he was the ideal Speaker. He had a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and the rules of the House. On one occasion only was an appeal from his decision sustained on the floor, and later he had the satisfaction of having his original ruling become the action of the House on another measure. Rigidly impartial, his fair dealing was recognized by all, and at the close of each of his three terms as Speaker there was demonstration of good feeling in honor of Mr. Longworth.

Who of us will ever forget the 4th of March last? Then Mr. Longworth said, in part:

I need not say that I am profoundly grateful for this demonstration of your affection. Perhaps this is the last time I will address you from this rostrum. [The Congressional Record interjects here "laughter and applause."]

Mr. Longworth jocularly continued:

I do not mean to insinuate that I regard it as a probability, but I must admit it as a possibility.

In serious vein he proceeded:

The decision lies with none of us here. It is a decision that lies with an All-Wise Providence.

Slightly more than a month later he died.

I am not one of those who believe he anticipated his own death. Having received a unanimous party-caucus nomination for reelection as Speaker shortly before, he was directly referring prophetically to the deaths which might and have changed the political complexion of the House. He knew that such deaths occur between terms of Congress, and therefore his nomination did not mean his certain election to the Speakership.

True, his next sentence was:

With whatever Providence may decree I am abundantly satisfied.

This is a personal reference, but I take it as a confession of faith on the part of this Christian gentleman, and not as premonitory of his death. We can not forget his genial spirits when he delivered this farewell speech. Shortly thereafter he yielded to a draft and played for us the piano accompaniment to "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." He was noticeably tired, but apparently in health.

The shock of his death was felt throughout the Nation. I learned of it by wireless at Cristobal, Panama, and it was my sad duty to transmit this

first information to the officers aboard ship and the garrison. Soon our flag was at half-mast and genuine sorrow was shown there and everywhere on my trip to the Pacific coast, reluctantly resumed after it proved impossible to journey to Cincinnati, even by airplane, in time for the funeral services.

Cincinnati has long cherished the name of Longworth as one intertwined with its growth and progress from its early history to the present time. Cincinnati mourns the death of Speaker Longworth as the loss of its most distinguished citizen.

Remarks by Representative Darrow

Of Pennsylvania

Mr. Speaker: Announcement of the death of our beloved Speaker, Hon. Nicholas Longworth, so shortly following the adjournment of the Seventy-first Congress, smote heavily with sorrow the hearts of his colleagues and legion of friends, and brought to me the shock of personal bereavement.

I desire to voice brief and humble tribute to this great public official and statesman, whose name will be prominently engraved in our Nation's history.

I had a deep affection for our late colleague, which only increased with the length of our association. I admired him for his kindly personal qualities and his high attainments, respected his sound judgment and decisions, and was happy to follow his leadership of Republican forces in the House.

The whole public career of Nick Longworth was a splendid exemplification of the highest conception of service. He was the highest type of public servant it has been my privilege to know.

Especially did I admire his loyalty to the Republican Party and its principles, as well as his advocacy of sound party government. In this connection I often recall a speech he delivered before the Union League of Philadelphia on May 27, 1926, when as an introduction to a scholarly address on the virtues of party government, he said:

I hear you had an election here recently. Well, I am not here to comment on the result. I know the primaries sometimes leave heart burnings. I am not here to offer advice. I would not presume to do so. But I know what I would do in the circumstances. I would vote for every man nominated on the Republican ticket.

Dwelling further on the subject of party loyalty, he appropriately illustrated his point as follows:

The first thing I did when I left college was to join a political club. As a member of that club, I gained my first lesson in what a Republican organization ought to have: First, real cooperation, whether the individual attains high estate or not, and then firm loyalty.

I remember that as a member of the Ohio Legislature I went home to join my club in a parade. My train was late. I joined in the rear of the column and walked with three aged, diminutive men. We had the dust in our faces and the band was around the corner. I said to one of my companions, "Well, I don't like this." "Young man," he said, "I don't know who you are, but let me say this: I have been a member of this club for twenty-five years, and I have never missed a parade, and I have never heard the band play yet."

That-

Asserted Speaker Longworth—

is the spirit that wins our victories.

Mr. Longworth spoke highly in praise of service in the House of Representatives, and considered his position as Speaker as one of the highest honors to which a man could aspire.

There is no greater leveler in the world than the House. He said.

It makes no difference what a man was, men are judged in the House by what they are and what they do.

The House is daily in contact with the people of the country, and so long as it may merit the confidence of the people, no real danger can come to the Republic we all love.

My closest contact with Mr. Longworth was during the period of our service together on the Republican steering committee, of which he was chairman when majority leader and an ex-officio member when Speaker. I always found him to be most genial and affable and possessed of a personality which made and kept friends. He was thoroughly versed in every aspect of government; and while not one of the country's outstanding orators, he possessed the fine art of convincing firmness and expounded his arguments in a manner that they could be readily understood and leave a lasting impression.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation mourns the loss of its outstanding public servant and statesman, and we who served with him here suffer from the lost opportunity of personal association with him and the benefit of his wise counsel and leadership.

Remarks by Representative Aelson

Of Wisconsin

Mr. Speaker. When Nicholas Longworth laid down the Speaker's gavel for the last time, the country lost a great leader. Some men are astute politicians, some are scholars, some revel in the æsthetic, art, literature, music. Fortunate, but rare, it is that men are the happy composite of all of these. Such a man was Nicholas Longworth.

His rise to the position of power, second only to that of the President of the United States, was conscientiously and meritoriously earned. Membership for four years in the assembly and senate of his State was the first step that enabled the thirty-three-year-old "boy Representative from Ohio" to find a seat in the House of Representatives. Thirty-two years of public service in State and National office prepared him for the success that was his in the high office of Speaker of the House.

That his influence would be far-reaching was early demonstrated when he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Intensive self-training and invaluable public good came out of his years of service on the Ways and Means Committee. He became an authority on matters requiring economic judgment—revenues, tariffs, and taxes.

In the rôle of floor leader, when for two years, 1923–1925, he steered the Republican Party through difficult times which threatened a serious split between progressives and conservatives, he exercised amazingly balanced political judgment, and achieved for that Congress an almost unprecedented legislative record.

My own relations with Nick Longworth were always most delightful. We served in the House together more than twenty years. He came to the House one Congress before I did. In all my experience with him I found him always a man true to his word. He was frank and honest, and when he

made a promise, he kept it.

Well do I remember when, at the beginning of the Sixty-sixth Congress, the progressive group held the balance of power. With Democratic coalition this group could overrule the Republican majority at any time. Mr. Longworth had assumed leadership, but he was attempting an impossible task. Some of the conservative group had advised him to give up even trying to organize the House. An old fight for liberalization of the rules of the House had been carried over from the previous Congress. I was chairman of the progressive group and asked for a conference with Mr. Longworth. The result of this conference was a compromise which eventually led to many changes in the rules, more particularly to the discharge of bills from the committees. He was always fair, and tried to see the opponent's point

of view, which was one of the reasons for his great

popularity as Speaker.

When his name was presented for candidacy to the high office of Speaker, among the many reasons set forth in favor of his election were his twentytwo years of faithful service in the House, his profound study of legislation and parliamentary procedure, his unfailing diligence in attendance to the business of the House.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH was a man of particularly engaging personality, which would have won him a place of honor and responsibility aside from his recognized ability. He possessed a delightful sense of humor, and was an interesting and informed conversationalist, and a master of cogent and vigorous argument. He was unfailingly courteous to opposing opinion, and never indulged in discourteous remarks or caustic humor.

He had independence of judgment. It took courage in the campaign of 1912 to stand by his belief and for party allegiance in support of William H. Taft against his father-in-law, Theodore Roosevelt. He did it. It cost him a term in Congress.

Earnestly and zealously he upheld high standards of official conduct. He consistently strove to attain the ideals he expressed in the House on that December 7, 1925, when he took his oath of office as Speaker:

While my ambition to successfully perform the duties of the Speakership is high, I believe, as my personal

ambition can be, I cherish also an ambition less personal in its nature which is even higher.

I want to effectively assist in bringing about universal recognition of the fact that the House, closer as it is to the people than any similar body and more directly responsive to their will, is in very truth, as it ought to be, the great dominant legislative assembly of the world. Thus we may rest assured that the Republic of the United States shall forever live and that popular representative government shall never die.

During the years of his able leadership, elected Speaker three times, he accomplished much in balancing the relationship between the two legislative branches of Congress, bringing them nearer the unity intended by the Constitution of the United States.

Ability and pleasing personality are great endowments. Nicholas Longworth had both. It was said of him that his "death would cause more sincere grief among more people than that of any other man in public life" and that he had "more real personal friends than any other and would be missed in more ways by more different groups, and for a longer time."

Remarks by Representative Morehead

Of Nebraska

Mr. Speaker: It was my great privilege to be a Member of the House of Representatives during the time when the Hon. Nicholas Longworth served as Speaker of the House.

As a presiding officer, he was always fair in his rulings, universally liked by all Members regardless of politics. Although the presiding officer, he was always in sympathy and fair in his dealings with Members of all political faiths.

As evidence of the high esteem of his associates and friends, I include eulogies from the following individuals, and official groups:

Concurrent resolution from State Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

Resolution by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

Joint resolution of the One hundred and third General Assembly of the State of Delaware, by both houses.

Resolution by the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature.

Resolution by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

Copy of telegram to the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., expressing condolences

on the death of Mr. Longworth, by Dr. Quintin George, President P. S., Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba. (Through the Department of State.)

Joint resolution, House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, by Pete B. Jarman, jr., secretary of state, Montgomery, Ala.

Resolution by the house of representatives,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Copy of cablegram quoting a resolution of condolence passed by the Senate of Porto Rico, from the Hon. Luis Sanchez Morales, president of the Senate of Porto Rico. (Through the War Department.)

Concurrent Resolution

Whereas it has just been learned that Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, died this morning, while visiting at Aiken, S. C.; and

Whereas because of his outstanding ability and the utter loyalty he has always shown in the discharge of his duties as a public officer the Nation as a whole has

suffered a great loss: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of South Carolina (the House of Representatives concurring), That the sympathy of the State of South Carolina be extended to the family of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth in this hour of their great sorrow and bereavement; and

That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and also to the United States House of

Representatives.

A true copy: [SEAL.]

JAS. H. Fowles, Clerk of the Senate of South Carolina.

THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE OF THE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII, THE SENATE,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 10, 1931.

THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith Senate Resolution No. 28, which was this day adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

Very respectfully,

ELLEN D. SMYTHE, Clerk of the Senate.

Resolution-Senate Resolution No. 28

Whereas the sun has prematurely set on the life of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH and he has passed forever from our mortal vision, although the memory of him and his accomplishments will linger with us always; and

Whereas we realize what a great loss his passing will be to the Republican Party and to the Congress of the United States, where he has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for the past six years, and where he has served as a Republican member over a period of thirty years; and

Whereas ever since he entered politics, three decades ago, he has been recognized as a statesman without a peer; and

Whereas he was a man whose heart was as big as his brain was brilliant, and whose thoughts were focused ever on the good he could do for others, regardless of the cost to himself; and

Whereas we, the members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii are cognizant of the friendly attitude he has maintaind toward this Territory, and whom many of us have been privileged to know personally and to have thus learned to appreciate his sterling character, as well as his eminent statesmanship: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, session of 1931, do by this means express our deep regret that his career has been brought to a close at a time when his highest ambitions and ideals were being realized; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the Members of the Senate here assembled, do extend to his widow, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and to his family, our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and to extend the comfort of the thought of Longfellow that:

"There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose Portal we call Death."

and be it further

Resolved, That we do express to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States our sincere regret at the loss to them of their much loved and honored Speaker, who possessed the rare combination of the knowledge of and sympathy with mankind, coupled with his ability as a leader; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be adopted by a rising vote and that when the Senate adjourns to-day it does so out of respect to the memory of Nicholas Longworth—a man whose friends loved him and whose political enemies had for him the highest respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. Longworth and to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,

Honolulu, T. H., April 10, 1931.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was this day adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

COBERT W. SHINGLE,

President of the Senate.

ELLEN D. SMYTHE,

Clerk of the Senate.

House Joint Resolution No. 9, expressing the sorrow of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware at the news of the death of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington and a member of that body from the State of Ohio.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Delaware has just learned with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States at Washington and a member of that body from the State of Ohio: and

Whereas the deceased was not only recognized as an eminent lawyer but served the people of his State of Ohio on their boards of education in their State senate, and in many other positions of trust and responsibility at home as well as nearly thirty years in the Congress of the United States and was recognized by the people of the United States, irrespective of party affiliation, as one of the outstanding Americans of the age, and one who in his long and honorable service gave to the people of his State and country the benefits of a learned and efficient statesmanship; and

Whereas by the death of Mr. Longworth the country

sustains an irreparable loss: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in general assembly met, That the General Assembly of the State of Delaware by this resolution, in its humble manner, desires to express its sorrow at the great loss the country has sustained in the death of Mr. Longworth and to extend to his bereaved family its sympathy in this hour of its great trouble; and

That a duly certified copy of this resolution be sent to the National House of Representatives and to his widow,

Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

[SEAL.]

BUD COY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DAVID HOLLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives State of Texas, Austin, April 13, 1931.

Hon. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE,

Clerk House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: On April 10 the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature adopted the inclosed resolution expressing its sympathy and joining the American people in their grief at the death of Hon. Nicholas Longworth.

The members of the Legislature of Texas were deeply grieved by the passing of this great American and greatly deplore the loss which his death has occasioned the people of this Nation.

Very truly yours,

Louise Snow Phinney, Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Resolution

Whereas on yesterday, April 9, Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of the city of Cincinnati, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, was called by death; and

Whereas the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, upon being advised of his death, appointed a committee from the house to prepare and submit to this house suitable and proper resolutions on the death of this distinguished American; and

Whereas Texas shares in common with her sister States the grief and loss occasioned by the death of this outstanding son of the great State of Ohio, she also recalls and pauses now to express a remembered gratitude to Cincinnati and Ohio for the sympathy and support accorded by them to Texas in the struggle and achievement of the young Republic; and

Whereas the Hon. John N. Garner in his tribute appearing in to-day's press, to the memory of Mr. Longworth, expresses the feelings and sentiments of the people of Texas, and which is as follows:

"I was intimately associated with Speaker Longworth for nearly thirty years. We were elected to Congress the same year and from the beginning served on the same committees-Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means. He went to the Speakership; I, to the leadership of the Democratic minority. I knew him as a man and as a legislator and he was the best type of each. His statesmanship was of the highest and most patriotic; true he was a partisan, but he was honest and courageous and loved his country. He was as fair and impartial a Speaker as the country has had in the last half century. He was a regular Republican, which means that he believed in party organization and party responsibility, which is the opinion of most men who have had experience in legislative efforts. It has been our constant habit for years to meet each evening after Congress adjourned and discuss the happenings of the day and the probable happenings of the to-morrow. In these late afternoon conferences we often discussed the policies of the Congress in a patriotic spirit, and many propositions were solved. A good many of them are on the statute books to-day. Of course we had differences, and our political fights were sometimes intense, even tinged with acrimony, but there was always respect for the views of each and a realization that each was trying to serve his country from his respective point of view. When the fight was over, our efforts were celebrated in the usual manner, differences forgotten, and good fellowship resumed. Longworth and I were closely associated socially. I had the pleasure of attending his wedding. He was an aristocrat; I am a plebeian. Perhaps the very fact of our different rearing intensified our interest in each other. I have lost one of the best friends of a lifetime, the country a good citizen, and the Congress a most valuable legislator": Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, That it express its approval of the sympathy and sentiments expressed by Hon. John N. Garner on the death

of Hon. Nicholas Longworth; that we concur in the estimate he formed and held of this great American; we appreciate and deplore the loss which his death has occasioned the American people, and we join Cincinnati and Ohio in their grief.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chief Clerk of the Congress of the United States and to the Governor of the State of Ohio, and the

mayor of the city of Cincinnati.

McGregor. Keller. Satterwhite.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Fred H. Minor,

Speaker of the House.

Louise Snow Phinney,

Chief Clerk of the House.

Resolution

Whereas it has just been learned that Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, died this morning while visiting at Aiken, S. C.; and

Whereas, because of his outstanding ability and the utter loyalty he has always shown in the discharge of his duties as a public officer, the Nation as a whole has

suffered a great loss: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, That the sympathy of the State of South Carolina be extended to the family of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH in this hour of their great sorrow and bereavement.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and also to the United States House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, Columbia, S. C., April 9, 1931.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the house of representatives this day.

[SEAL.]

J. WILSON GIBBES, Clerk of the House. Per D. N.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 24, 1931.

Mr. JOSEPH G. RODGERS.

Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, 2924 Macomb Street, Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith copy of a telegram with translation, addressed to the Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives by Dr. Quintin George, President P. S., Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, expressing condolences on the death of Mr. Longworth.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. CARR, Assistant Secretary, (For the Secretary of State). (Inclosure: From Dr. Quintin George, April 13, 1931.)

HABANA, April 13, 1931.

The Presiding Officer,

House of Representatives,

United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

The Chamber of Representatives at to-day's session passed a resolution to express to your honorable body its sincere condolence for the lamented decease of the Speaker of the House, Mr. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Dr. Quintin George,
President P. S., Chamber of Representatives,
of the Republic of Cuba.

HABANA, April 10, 1931.

Hon. Speaker Pro Tempore,

United States House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

In the name of the Congress of the Republic of Cuba and in my own allow me to express to the Members of the American Congress our most sincere condolences for the demise of Speaker Longworth.

DR. CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ BELLO,
President of Congress of Republic of Cuba.

APRIL 22, 1931.

Hon. CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ BELLO,

President of Congress of the Republic of Cuba,

Habana, Cuba.

Sir: On behalf of the Members of the National House of Representatives, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of April 10, expressing in the name of the Congress of the Republic of Cuba, and in your own, sincere condolences for the demise of Speaker Longworth, for which expression at this time I extend the thanks of the Members of the National House before which the message will be presented when Congress convenes.

I have the honor to be, sir. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, Clerk of the House of Representatives, United States.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montgomery, April 25, 1931.

To the Honorable CLERK OF THE

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am inclosing herewith House Joint Resolution 104, by Pitts, pertaining to the death of Hon.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This as requested in the joint resolution.

Yours very truly,

PETE B. JARMAN, Jr., Secretary of State.

House Joint Resolution

Whereas death has come to Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, a wise and good man, and

Whereas Mr. Longworth was always just in his political dealings, his justice knowing no party lines: Therefore

This legislature expresses its sorrow at his death and its sense of loss at his passing.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state of Alabama shall send a copy of this resolution to the National House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Approved April 21, 1931.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Pete B. Jarman, jr., secretary of state of the State of Alabama, do hereby certify that the pages hereto attached contain a true, accurate, and literal copy of House Joint Resolution No. 104, by Pitts, approved April 21, 1931, as the same appears on file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Montgomery, this 25th day of April, 1931.

[SEAL.]

Pete B. Jarman, Jr., Secretary of State.

Harrisburg, Pa.,
In the House of Representatives,

April 14, 1931.

While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Speaker, statesman, artist, and gentleman, swiftly passed into that dreamless silence of the dead:

Tolerant, tactful, fair, and honest, he takes his place in history as an outstanding wielder of the gavel in our National House of Representatives;

Born of wealth, reared in luxury, educated without stint, when man's estate arrived, he mixed and mingled with the crowds, and on his own he climbed the mountain peak;

The artistry of the skilled musician, the aggressiveness of the politician, the fearlessness of the statesman, the fineness of the gentleman, combined to make a man, respected by his fellow men:

While eager, kindly winds were kissing every sail of life's frail bark and carrying on to better, richer ports, he struck the unseen rock that lurks beneath the silver sea and now the billows roll above that stricken craft and he is gone;

With many milestones left unpassed upon the road of life and ere the setting sun had cast its taller shadows to the east, he wearied of the trail and fell asleep;

A life whose every moment gleamed with love of friends and every hour was studded thick with jewels of memory became too soon a sad and sorrowing tragedy: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the passing of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, the House of Representatives has lost a fair, impartial, and fearless Speaker, and a Member who possessed the qualities of genuine statesmanship;

That the Nation has lost a strong and outstanding figure, who contributed his all to the common good;

That the district he represented has been deprived of the services of one who knew its needs and whose public career was a credit to it:

That while we feel the ineffectiveness of any act of ours to in any way assuage the grief and loss of those who must deeply mourn his loss, we extend to them our deepest and most profound sympathy;

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the chief clerk of the house to the widow of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, and to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and that they be spread upon the journal of this house.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution passed in the house of representatives, the four-teenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one.

C. J. GOODNOUGH,
Speaker, House of Representatives.
E. F. White,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

War Department, Washington, April 16, 1931.

The SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained therein, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a cablegram quoting a resolution of condolence passed by the Senate of Porto Rico upon the death of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, which has just been received from the Hon. Luis Sanchez Morales, president of the Senate of Porto Rico.

A copy of the above cablegram has been transmitted to the President of the Senate.

Respectfully,

PATRICK J. HURLEY, Secretary of War.

[One inclosure.]

APRIL 10, 1931.

The Hon. PATRICK J. HURLEY,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting held to-day the Senate of Porto Rico adopted the following

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resolution expressing the condolence of the Senate of Porto Rico on the death of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

"Whereas the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, a Member of Congress and Speaker of the House of Representatives of

the United States, has departed this life;

"Whereas the death of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH represents a sad and immense loss to the American people while to Porto Rico it means the loss of a friend who was always ready to cooperate in benefit of the interest of our island.

"Whereas the deceased was the brother-in-law of our governor, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt: Now, therefore,

be it

"Resolved by the Senate of Porto Rico (1) to state and enter on the record the fact that the senate has with deep sorrow learned of the death of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth; (2) to transmit a cablegram to the widow of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, the Congress of the United States, and the President of the Nation, expressing to them our most sincere condolence; (3) to designate a committee to call upon the Governor of Porto Rico to express to him our participation in his sorrow."

The senate also resolved to adjourn to-day's meeting as an expression of sorrow over the death of Speaker Longworth.

I beg of you to inform Speaker Longworth's widow, his Excellency President Hoover, and the Congress of the United States of the resolution transcribed above.

Luis Sanchez Morales,

President of the Senate.

Remarks by Representative McKeown Of Oklahoma

Mr. Speaker: The tragedy of our American life is the fact that the sons of our wealthy citizens take so little interest in governmental affairs, especially in the House of Representatives. The late Speaker, who came into this House to serve his district and the Nation through many years leaves a career that merits the plaudits of all good citizens, and his example should be emulated by future sons of the well-to-do. The life in the House is no flowery bed of ease, but it is the great arena of statesmanship, where all must stand or fall upon merit alone. Here wealth will not win nor poverty prejudice.

In the very early days of my apprenticeship, in the war days, I first came in personal contact with the late Speaker. I had voted to let Colonel Roosevelt go to France, and since I was a Democrat he

came to express his appreciation.

He understood the hardships of a new Member and was always genial and approachable. He was more concerned about having the good wishes of his colleagues and their esteem than any office in the gift of the Nation.

I think probably there are few places where the measure of a man is more completely taken than right here among Members of this House, and it is

said of Mr. Longworth that no man had more real friends, not only among his party associates but among those of the opposing political faith.

He was a great party leader, a greater Speaker; and when the gavel fell, as it were, from the grasp of his nerveless hand, he passed over the divide to preside in the hall of the great of all times.

Remarks by Representative Snell Of New York

Mr. Speaker: The entire American Continent mourned the death of Nicholas Longworth. He had a warm place in the hearts of his fellow Americans. No wonder. He was intensely human. His kindly nature was unspoiled by political conflicts and the responsibilities of official station. He was a manly man.

To me his sudden, tragic, and pathetic passing terminated a personal friendship which daily association in a common official and political relationship had created over a period of more than

eight years.

Prior to his election as majority leader of the House our acquaintanceship was comparatively casual, merely that of two Members of the House serving on different committees whose contacts

were chiefly on the floor of the House.

The election of Mr. Longworth as leader of the Republican Party in the House came at a time which tested his capacity for leadership. He met the test. A small group in his own party held the balance of power and demanded concessions for their support. The problems arising out of this situation he met and solved with that natural ability and finesse which characterized his whole career. He had the happy faculty of conciliating his foes and keeping his friends, and at the same

time preserving his principles. He would never sacrifice his convictions for the sake of expediency. He had the approbation of his own conscience. His affability and his good judgment, combined with rare tact and discretion, won for him the affection of the House.

When he aspired to the Speakership of the House, having won his spurs as majority leader, he contended with his friend the late beloved Martin Madden, himself a leader and political antagonist, who proved to be a worthy foeman. Both men had earned the respect and admiration of their party associates, and a choice between them was no easy task. They fought a good fight, Mr. Longworth winning out; but the result left no scars and Speaker Longworth entered upon his duties with the good will and cooperation of his fellow Republicans and with the esteem of his friends on the Democratic side.

The high regard in which Mr. Longworth was held extended into every stratum of political and social life, from the highest to the lowest. An aristocrat to the manner born, yet his life was simple and unaffected and his manners democratic and those of a true gentleman.

Mr. Longworth's three terms as Speaker of the House were distinguished for his fairness and for his wise rulings. He added prestige to the House. He actually raised the House, none too popular at any time, to a place of respect and admiration in the Nation. He was proud of the body over which he presided with consummate skill, and his zeal-

ous regard for its dignity and place in our governmental scheme won the plaudits of its Members regardless of party.

Mr. Longworth was a partisan when the occasion demanded partisan action, but his partisanship was never offensive.

He believed, to quote his own words, that-

The basic principles which have made the Republican Party what it has been and is to-day, the true medium for the expression of the desires and aspirations of the majority of the people of the United States.

Yet in the office of Speaker, as presiding officer of the House, one could not have discerned from his conduct to which party he was attached, so well did he exemplify his own ideal and conception of the character of that high station.

Upon assuming the Speakership the first time, he announced his belief and purpose concerning the office and its proper administration in these words:

The functions and duties of the Speakership, as I view them, divide themselves into two general classes, the one parliamentary, the other political.

The first I propose to administer with most rigid impartiality, with an eye single to the maintenance in the fullest degree of the dignity and honor of the House, and the rights and privileges of its Members. I promise you that there will be no such thing as favoritism in the treatment by the Chair of either parties or individuals.

That he kept faith with himself and with the House is amply attested by the genuine high regard and affection of his associates on both sides of the House. The feelings of the Members, without exception, toward Speaker Longworth could

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not be better expressed than by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Crisp], himself an able legislator and parliamentarian and the son of a former Speaker, when at the close of the last Congress, not long before Speaker Longworth's gavel fell for the last time, Mr. Crisp uttered this encomium, which also was a requiem:

I recall that when our distinguished Speaker first assumed the chair he made this statement, that as a Representative from one of the congressional districts of Ohio he was a partisan; that as the Speaker of the House he would know no partisanship but would be the Speaker of the entire body and faithfully, fairly, courteously, and impartially discharge the duties of that great office. I desire to say that he has kept faith and lived up to that promise. He will take rank as one of the great Speakers of this House.

We miss the wise counsel, the unfaltering leadership, the inspiration, and the amiable fellowship of our beloved friend Nick Longworth.

Remarks by Representative Wigglesworth Of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: Shakespeare has referred to "wisdom" as "a word that all men love." Wisdom deserves this response, for in the long run wisdom spells success, and lack of wisdom spells failure, in every field of endeavor. Wisdom outstanding in his chosen field characterized our late and loved Speaker Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio.

Other qualifications were his in abundance. His splendid abilities were self-evident. These abilities, asserted early in life, enabled him to serve his city and his State as a member of the school board in Cincinnati, as a representative and as a senator in the Legislature of Ohio. These abilities also carried him into the service of the Nation, electing him to Congress no less than fourteen times. They won for him important committee assignments in the House. They made him its majority leader. They brought him ultimately the highest honor which his colleagues could confer upon him—the Speakership—a high office to which he was three times elected, a high office which he filled with dignity, with courage, and with fairness to all.

Human qualities were also his in full measure. His understanding of human nature, his generosity, his humor, his good-fellowship, these and

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other characteristics endeared him to the Members of the House and won for him a host of friends in every walk of life.

His wisdom made him a great Speaker of the House of Representatives. No one who knew him as presiding officer and leader of his party in the House could fail to recognize his rare foresight, his unusual power to estimate accurately the result which could be attained, his unerring skill in finding the means best suited to its attainment, his ability in a word to make the right application of knowledge.

Those of us who were privileged to serve with him as friend and as colleague can best appreciate the value to the Nation of his experience, of his wisdom, of his life of public service. We can best appreciate, Mr. Speaker, in these difficult times, when in every walk of life the world cries out for intelligent and effective leadership, how great was America's loss in the passing of our loved leader.

Remarks by Representative Bacharach Of New Jersey

Mr. Speaker: We meet to-day according to custom to pay tribute to the memory of those of our colleagues who have passed to the Great Beyond since the last session of Congress. But this day has more than special significance, since among those who have left our midst is our beloved friend and former Speaker. Nicholas Longworth.

But three Speakers in the history of the House occupied longer the chair to which Mr. Longworth was elevated by the Republican membership after twenty years of service in the House. Prior to his election as Speaker he had served with distinction as Republican floor leader and as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

It was my pleasure to meet Speaker Longworth for the first time in the spring of 1915, following my first election to the House of Representatives, when he came to Atlantic City to address a Republican gathering there. We became rather well acquainted in the several days which he spent in Atlantic City, and that acquaintance ripened into a warm and sincere friendship which I shall ever cherish as one of the happy memories of my service in the National Congress. At the time of his death it was my great privilege to hold a closer relationship with him than perhaps any other Member of the House.

Speaker Longworth was an exceptional man in many ways; he might well be referred to as an "institution" as a result of his long and valuable service in the House of Representatives. A brilliant scholar, a statesman of accomplished attainments, a master of parliamentary law and procedure, he will go down in history ranking high among the few really great Speakers of the House.

A gentleman to the manner born, he was possessed of a magnetic personality and with it all a "man's man." To have the good fortune to know him intimately was indeed a real privilege, for to know him was to appreciate his abundant good qualities and to love him for his rare charm.

It was my pleasure, as one of his close friends and advisers, to sponsor and take an active interest in his first election as Speaker of the House. There was considerable opposition to his candidacy, and it was no easy matter to defeat his opponent, the late and lamented Martin B. Madden. who had served in the House for so many years with honor and distinction. The record left by our departed friend as Speaker of the House will ever remain a mark of high tribute from him to the friends who loyally stood by him and contributed to his election to the highest office in the National Congress. If, in the years which I have already served in the House and in those to come, my service to my country shall otherwise be little noted, I shall always feel that in helping to elect NICHOLAS LONGWORTH as Speaker of the House I have in no small measure contributed to the future history of our country.

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As I think of him now my memory goes back to the closing day of the Seventy-first Congress when he addressed his colleagues for the last time, and I wonder what prophetic vision prompted him at that time. His short address to the House on that occasion is well worth repeating here as a reminder to all of the uncertainty of life and the futility of speculating upon what the future holds in store for us. At that moment the make-up of the House was such as to practically assure his reelection as Speaker in the next Congress. He said:

Perhaps this is the last time I will address you from this rostrum. It is only an all-wise Providence who is going to determine which of the two major parties will organize the next House. With whatever Providence may decree, I am abundantly satisfied. If I am to retire from this office, I do so with profound gratitude to my colleagues, not so much for having elected me to this, the greatest office in any legislative branch in any government of the world, but more for the evidence of the esteem and confidence you have had in me.

It is a strange coincidence that from that time on the hand of death should have been laid upon a sufficient number of our membership to change the political majority in the Congress and assure the election of the present Democratic Speaker.

Remarks by Representative French Of Idaho

Mr. Speaker: How rapid the change in personnel in a legislative body that we believe to be perpetual may be indicated by the fact that after twenty-eight years only five Members whose original services commenced with the Fifty-eighth Congress, March 4, 1903, entered upon their services as Members of the present Congress. About one hundred and twenty-one Representatives were elected for the first time in 1902.

The five who entered at that time who were elected in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress were the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth; the present Speaker, John N. Garner; the Democratic floor leader, Henry T. Rainey; the distinguished Representative from Wisconsin, William H. Stafford, and myself.

Shortly after the commencement of the present Congress, however, this circle was broken by the passing of our late Speaker. The Members of the Congress, regardless of party, were controlled by one thought in the death of Mr. Longworth, namely, that they had lost a personal friend.

Others will refer to the intimate features of the life of the late Speaker. May I refer to just a few of his characteristics that impressed me as a

coworker?

Probably no group more accurately or more relentlessly appraises the worth and fitness of the individual Members of the group than does the House of Representatives. Here all meet upon a common plane; here there is no place for sham; here there is no place for hypocrisy; here there is no place for dishonorable practice; here there is no place for bluntness and discourtesies, no place for any of these frailties for the man whose service would be long and influential. Certainly there is no place for such things upon the part of one who may be chosen by his colleagues to fill responsible positions within the gift of the Members of the House.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH was a man of ability. He was educated and trained in our foremost institutions of learning. He was possessed of an aptitude for matters pertaining to government. He was well informed, broadly read, possessed of wide acquaintanceship among people of our country and other countries who were most worth while. He was tremendously devoted to the principles that his conscience told him were right and sound. He was persistent as a student and as a legislator, and yet probably the one thing that characterized the late Speaker more than anything else and brought him the degree of success that attached to his name was his kindliness toward his fellow Members.

Mr. Longworth's service was broken by but one term. He was repeatedly reelected because of his

strength as a legislator and as a man, and he continued to maintain his position of leadership in the House of Representatives because he was recognized among his colleagues as a man of strength. He was aggressive but he was kindly. He was a leader but he led by being himself in the front and by being fair and just toward those who were associated with him.

As a Member of the House our late colleague did not make it his business to speak upon every opportunity and upon every subject. Yet when he did speak he commanded the attention of his colleagues. He commanded the attention of his colleagues because he preferred to speak only upon subjects with which he was acquainted, because he had courage, and because he placed the great well-being of our country above the personal equation and above the aspiration and ambition of any local community or State.

As a public speaker Mr. Longworth never could be classed as one of the old fervid type who indulged in rhetoric and word pictures; rather he belonged to the new type, to the type that is consistent with the practical man of affairs, the business man, the student, who is capable of translating his philosophy into the common every-day experience and language of the world; and it was because of this that he invited command and sustained his position in the House.

Mr. Longworth came to the floor leadership of the Republicans in the House of Representatives at a time when the membership of his party was large and when conditions were right for possible schism within party ranks. How well Mr. Longworth conducted himself as Republican floor leader can best be told by recalling that upon the completion of his services as leader of his party on the floor he was elevated to the high office of Speaker, where for three terms he served with great distinction and ability, and where under his leadership the House of Representatives came to occupy a plane of admiration and respect in the public mind that it had not occupied for a

generation.

One of the fine virtues of man is loyalty. Nicholas Longworth was loyal to his friends. He was loyal to principles. He was a partisan. It was natural for him to believe that his friends could not be wrong. He would go the limit for them. Even so, he was fair and just to his opponents, and as he retired from the Speakership of the House of Representatives he carried with him the good will of Republican and Democrat alike in the thought that he had performed the high office of Speaker faithfully, courteously, courageously, impartially, and that in the history of the Republic his name would be placed alongside of the names of the great Speakers of the House.

Remarks by Representative Chindblom Of Illinois

Mr. Speaker: Probably every Member of the House of Representatives in the Seventy-first and immediately prior Congresses would wish to speak a word on the memory of the late Speaker, the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, of Ohio. His passing was so sudden, so unexpected, but withal so significant. that his friends are yet astounded and bewildered by the strange ways of a benign Providence. True. he spoke almost prophetically when he said at the closing of the Seventy-first Congress that the selection of a Speaker for the Seventy-second Congress lay in the lap of the gods, and that for the honors he had received he was "abundantly satisfied," but none of us expected those to be his last words in the Chamber of the House. We who recall him as a leading member of the Committee on Ways and Means, then as Republican floor leader, and then for six years as Speaker of the House, will never forget his kindly nature, his human sympathy, his clear and convincing diction, his power in debate, his clear understanding of parliamentary procedure, his comprehensive grasp of public questions, and his patriotic devotion to the welfare of the

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entire Nation. There was nothing personal, narrow, or sectional in his viewpoint or action in any matter of public concern. He was a man's man in his personal relations and a statesman of full stature in his public service. I hold him in high esteem and affectionate personal regard.

Remarks by Representative Snow Of Maine

Mr. Speaker: The passing of Hon. Nicholas Longworth greatly saddened our hearts and it is difficult to adequately express in words the affection in which he was held by the entire membership of this House—Democrats and Republicans alike.

Recognized as a great parliamentarian and presiding officer, his rulings and decisions were universally considered fair and impartial, and he deserves to be long remembered for his exceptional legislative work. He was true to the party with which he acted, but for his opponents he had no words of abuse and accorded them the same freedom of opinion he claimed for himself, and to them was always considerate.

In manner he was sociable and dignified; in conversation, entertaining; and while possessing qualities of the most positive character, his nature was so kindly and his disposition so courteous that he had fewer collisions in the many and divers kinds of legislation in which he took a most active part than fall to the lot of the most favored few. This positiveness of character led him not to fear antagonism, but his kindness of heart raised up friends and prevented lifelong enmities.

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In his service as Speaker he worked hard and incessantly, and it is more than probable that his close application to his public duties during the last trying session of Congress and his deep anxiety that all matters with which the country was concerned should go well so wore upon him and sapped his strength as to cause his premature end.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH has left in the House of Representatives no enemies; all who even knew him slightly were his friends. The country can ill afford to lose him, and it is a matter of universal regret that death prevented him from rendering many additional years of useful service to the

Remarks by Representative Tilson

Of Connecticut

Mr. Speaker: I can not permit the Record to close without a word for the memorial volume on the life and public services of the late Speaker NICHOLAS LONGWORTH. Others will tell of his many fine qualities of head and heart as well as of his deeds as a many-sided man and public servant. I shall try to describe but a single quality possessed by him which added greatly to his personal charm and which was the key to his unusual effectiveness as a legislator. If called upon to describe this quality in a single phrase, I should characterize it as the ability to cooperate. social intercourse it enabled him to play not only any rôle assigned him but almost any other necessary to round out or make complete the joy and jollity of the party.

In his work as a legislator it was his most valuable asset, enabling him not only to use his own talents to the best advantage but also to greatly increase their effectiveness by adding to them the results of the cooperative efforts of others. My own impressions of Longworth's somewhat unique ability to cooperate successfully with others were gained through an experience of twenty years as a colleague, but particularly during the last twelve years of our service in the House of Representatives

I first met Nicholas Longworth as a colleague at the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress in 1909. He was then a member of the great Ways and Means Committee, and, as President Taft had called us together to revise the tariff, I soon had opportunity to see him in action. During the next four years I came to know him and to love him, as did all who came near enough to him. He and I then had the common experience of being "lame ducks" together, of taking a two-year furlough without pay during the Sixty-third Congress, and ultimately, along with Uncle Joe Cannon and a number of others, of being fellow "comebacks" in the Sixty-fourth Congress. He was restored to his old Committee on Ways and Means at once and I joined him on the committee at the beginning of the Sixty-sixth Congress, immediately following the Great War.

During the tariff revision of 1921 and 1922 Long-worth served as chairman of the subcommittee on the chemical schedule, while I presided over the metal and sundries schedules, and others over the other schedules, but there was the greatest possible necessity for cooperative effort in bringing all the schedules into proper adjustment for a well-balanced, completed tariff bill.

In the Sixty-eighth Congress the party majority had almost vanished. Longworth was chosen majority leader and was enabled to "carry on" as such by his ability to utilize to the best advantage possible the support of his lean majority of party

coworkers.

When he became Speaker at the beginning of the Sixty-ninth Congress I became majority leader, and for six years our labors together might be described as that of yokefellows. For the successful working out of a legislative program it is absolutely essential that the Speaker and the majority leader be able to work together in such accord that the result of their combined labors may be the unified judgment of both.

In this relationship no majority leader ever had a fairer or more just share of the inevitable responsibility than I had with Nick Longworth. He was always willing to give and take. He always had ideas as to what was best to do as each emergency arose requiring a decision, but he never insisted upon having his own way unless he was able by logic and sound reasoning to convince others of the wisdom of his proposed solution of

the problem.

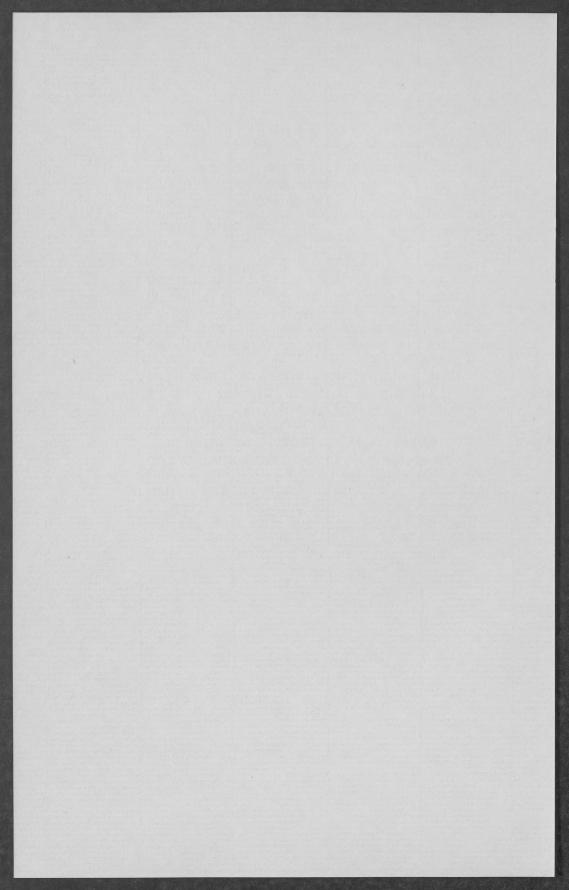
I can imagine nothing more unsatisfactory or uncomfortable, and in the end nothing less conducive to the public interest, than a situation where the Speaker either contributes nothing to the solution of the problems arising or, on the other hand, where the Speaker attempts to completely dominate the House without regard to the views or judgment of the majority leader; for, after all, the majority leader is chosen by the party itself to direct the party program on the floor of the House. While properly jealous of the rights of the great office of Speaker, Longworth was great

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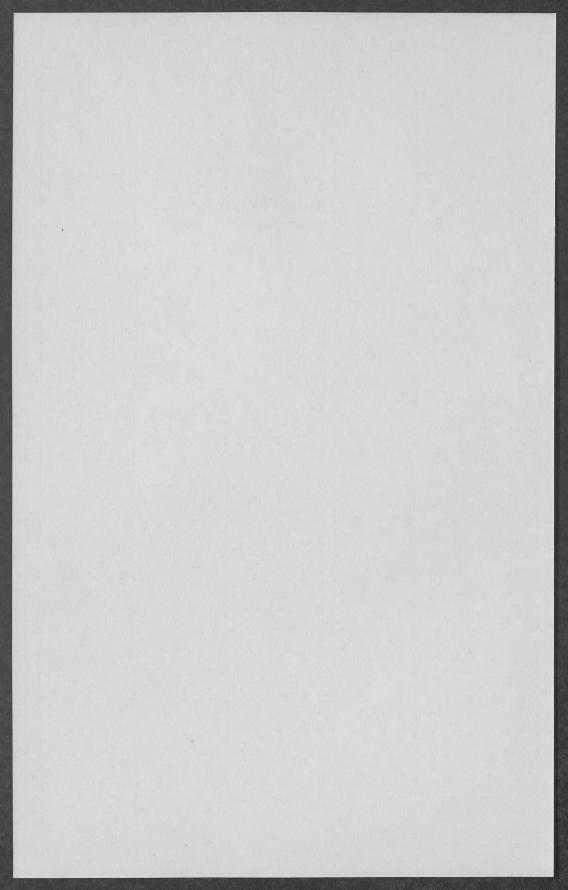
enough in himself to properly recognize the position and responsibility of his party team mate and so cooperated with him as to give the House and the country the resultant benefit of their united, unified efforts.

The cooperative spirit of Longworth went to the generous extent of being willing to assume his share of the responsibility and take his share of the resulting grief. Nor did he belong to that all too numerous class of individuals always willing to allow others to shoulder the burden of the work provided they themselves receive all the credit for the result.

No one had a better opportunity to know Longworth in his work on Capitol Hill than I, and I measure my words in saying that as a fellow toiler in the legislative field, as a coworker in the Nation's business, as a yokefellow, willing to draw his share of the load, he was preeminent. By reason of this quality he secured results unattainable by others not inferior in ability but lacking this characteristic. By its use he used the ability of others joined with his own for the more effective service of the country he loved.



Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives



Proceedings in the House

Monday, December 7, 1931.

This day, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Members elect of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-second Congress assembled in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by Hon. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the last House.

Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Chaplain of the last House, offered the following prayer:

Infinite God-soul of our soul! Marvelous truth that bridges time and eternity and makes them one. We wait a moment; our memories are stirred. Before us is the image of our most notable one. A sad and mournful yesterday dictates our sorrow. Through the years he camped with us in the embrace of a sweet and beautiful fraternity. But the night came, then the morning broke, and he was carried upward in the harmony and symmetry of his great heart beyond the zenith and the slope of the widen-Blessed Father, move upon our hearts. Direct our President and all his counselors and endue them with great wisdom and strength. Reach down, O God, and touch the life of every Member of this Congress. Give wise purpose, unity, and upward movement to its history. Abide with us each day, so that the heroism of truth, of integrity and cooperation shall become contagious, until sacred forces shall lift our whole land upon a tide of universal patriotic devotion to the common good. As we apprehend its drift may we set our sails toward this glorious goal. Let not the carriage of our faculties distress us. May we bear ourselves toward one another after the

pattern of Him—the ideal Teacher. Inspire poise and self-control in all deliberations, and in character and in conduct help us to exercise a fine conception of human life. We long and pray for that good will that shall bring into fellowship all citizens and all sections of our country, so they shall aspire for those standards that make a nation truly great. Merciful God of the eternities, look with loving favor upon our country and divinely urge us as Members and officers of this Chamber to lay our best gifts in the lap of the Republic while a stainless splendor crowns her brow sublime. Turn all faces upward, O Light of Lights, that we may realize that the radiant sky is forever bigger than the floating cloud. Amen.

Mr. Cooper of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration. The Speaker. The gentleman from Ohio offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report. The Clerk read (H. Res. 21) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has learned with profound sensibility and sorrow of the death of Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH the United States has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this House, of which he was a distinguished Member and leader, unite in honoring his sterling character, the ability, probity, and patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked his intercourse with his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to our deceased Member, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 8, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1931.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Bacon. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial upon the late Nicholas Longworth, written by a very close newspaper friend of his, Frank R. Kent:

" NICK"

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is literally true that the death of Nicholas Longworth will cause more sincere grief among more people than that of any other man now in public life. He had more real personal friends than any other, and he will be missed in more ways, by more

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

different groups, and for a longer time. In this respect there is no other in House or Senate to compare with him.

Distinguished as was his political position and marked as were his political gifts, it was his personality that counted. He was no back-slapping Pollyannaish politician, who liked everybody indiscriminately and spread his friendship thinly over the wide circle of his acquaintanceship. He was a man of taste and breeding, and there were plenty of people he disliked with extreme cordiality and earnestness. But he was by nature a friendly fellow, extraordinarily engaging and of an amazing personal attraction. It was very easy to conceive an affection for Nick, and a great many people, in and out of politics, did.

People liked to be with him, not because he was Speaker of the House and a power in his party, but because he was Nick. There probably has never been a man in Washington more in demand socially than he, none who mingled with and was at home in as many different classes, more welcome in all. No matter what the group he entered he added something to it—a sparkle, a charm, a touch of gayety, a vibrant and gallant spirit, against which stilted phrases and cold formality melted like frost in the sun. It was not that Nick did not have a deeply serious side and plenty of dignity when dignity was demanded. In party conferences his clear-headed judgment, his fine sense of proportion and his instinctive feeling for the fitness of things made him an important and often a controlling factor.

His share in the shaping of legislation and in the molding of party policies is a greater one than showed on the surface, because a large part of his achievements in these directions was through his powers of persuasion and personal influence exerted behind closed doors among a few leaders, with whom his talents as compromiser and conciliator were most effective. The things which Mr. Longworth did in politics, important as some of them were, will not, however, linger as long in the

memory as the charm about him personally.

He made the world a gayer place for being in it, life a pleasanter experience for his friends because he was here. It was not possible to be dull long around him. Without being shallow or trivial, he loved to laugh. It wasn't only a sense of the ridiculous he had-it was a gorgeous, God-given sense of humor that made it easy for him to see, grasp, and appreciate those subtle shades in situations and happenings which wholly escape the ordinary man. And to this gift he added the complementary one of imparting this appreciation to others. Good stories gravitated to him naturally from all parts of the country. Men liked to tell them to Nick because of the sureness and quickness of his perception, and they liked to hear him tell them because his personality gave them a rich relish and flavor few others could. He was one of those rare men whose stories could be listened to more than once with undiminished enjoyment.

As Speaker, Mr. Longworth was an extraordinary suc-Nearly twenty years ago the House revolted against dictatorship, radically altered its rules so as to strip the Speaker of power, limited him to being the presiding officer of the body, not its boss. The days of Cannonism were definitely over. There were to be no more czars in the Speaker's chair. Nor were there for a good many years. Speaker after Speaker came and went without being much more than a figurehead—until Nick mounted the throne six years ago. Without any revision of the rules he completely recovered the power of the Speakership and was the undisputed leader of the House, with as autocratic control as either Reed or Cannon. It is true he exercised this power with infinitely more tact and grace and gumption and without that touch of offensive arrogance that characterized former House czars. But he was just as much of a czar. What Mr. Longworth clearly proved was that this matter of leadership depends not on the rules but on the man.

The authority he acquired was a real tribute to his shrewdness as a politician, his competency as a presiding officer, and the agreeableness of his personality. It

also meant that beneath his uniform amiability and an unusually calm temperament there was a strong streak of real ability and genuine force. Unless there had been, he could not have gained nor held his power in the House. A fine evidence of the quality of the man was the unusual relationship between him and John N. Garner, Democratic House leader and that party's choice for Speaker in the next Congress. Politically as wide apart as the poles, each eager at all times to take every party advantage of the other, fighting almost daily in the House to the limit of their ability, personally there were never two men more devoted. Each was the other's "best friend" and had been for many years. The passing of Nick is a loss to his party, to Congress, to the country, to his many friendsbut no man will miss him more keenly than Jack Garner, his chief political rival and antagonist.

FRIDAY, December 11, 1931.

Mr. Howard. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, living now in Washington is a beautiful character, a native of Alabama, a man who on many occasions has written such delightful lines regarding men and measures here in the Capital City that he has now almost reached the point where he is hailed as unofficial poet laureate of the United States of America. I refer to Mr. Horace Carlisle, of Alabama. I know many of the Members of the House are familiar with the man and with his writings.

That great soul has recently written a marvelously beautiful and true tribute to the memory of that wonderful man who, but a little while ago, was our Speaker and our friend. At the very opening of the House the other day, I asked unanimous consent that I might have the privilege to address the House for a moment for the purpose of presenting to the Speaker, and through him to the House, an engrossed copy splendidly framed for adorning the wall of the lobby of the House; an engrossed copy of those lines by Carlisle, in tribute to our loved and our lost former Speaker.

I asked permission then to do so. I now, because of the infirmity of my own speech for the moment, am going to ask the Clerk of the House to read these lines, and then I am going to ask the House to receive this, the most beautiful word tribute that I have known among the thousands as having been paid to that wonderful, that beautiful character, who was with us so long, and who has been lost a while.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the Clerk to read for me, if you please, these lines by Carlisle.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

"No sex is spared, no age exempt,"
But when Death's angel calls
A silent stillness strikes the heart—
The spirit and the body part—
And time's fixed curtain falls—
And then, from out the friendless gloom
There comes the casket, then the tomb.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

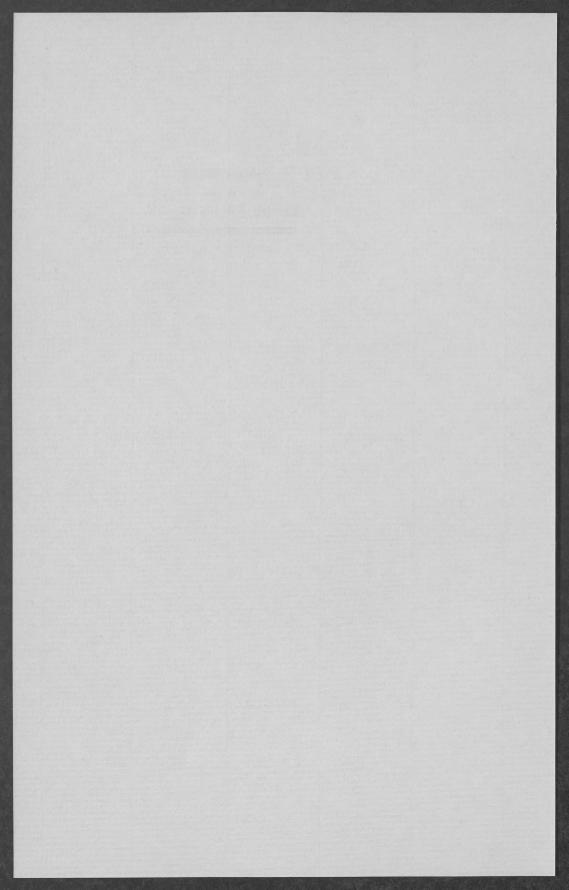
But when a man like Longworth dies,
And passes from the earth,
Along hope's unseen way, alone,
Out into faith's divine unknown,
We realize his worth.
The great of earth—search where we will—
Have, after death, grown greater still.

When Longworth, just as Congress closed,
In words that touched us then—
In words so masterfully meek—
Said to us: "I may never speak
From this platform again,"
The bravest of us held our breath—
But never dreamed we of his death.

When Speaker Longworth breathed his last,
The Nation lost a star—
Deep sorrow shrouded every State
Thruout the stricken forty-eight
When Longworth crossed the bar.
Tho great in life, we know he will,
In history, grow greater still.

Mr. Howard. Mr. Chairman, through you I now desire to present this engrossed copy of these lines to our Speaker, and through him to be presented to the House to adorn a section of the lobby, of his own selection.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate



Proceedings in the Senate

Tuesday, December 8, 1931.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has learned with profound sensibility and sorrow of the death of Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH the United States has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this House, of which he was a distinguished Member and leader, unite in honoring his sterling character, the ability, probity, and patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked his intercourse with his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH

Mr. Fess. Mr. President, I send to the clerk's desk resolutions which I would like to have read, and I ask for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 18) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Fess. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 9, 1931, at 12 o'clock meridian.

